

Fractures

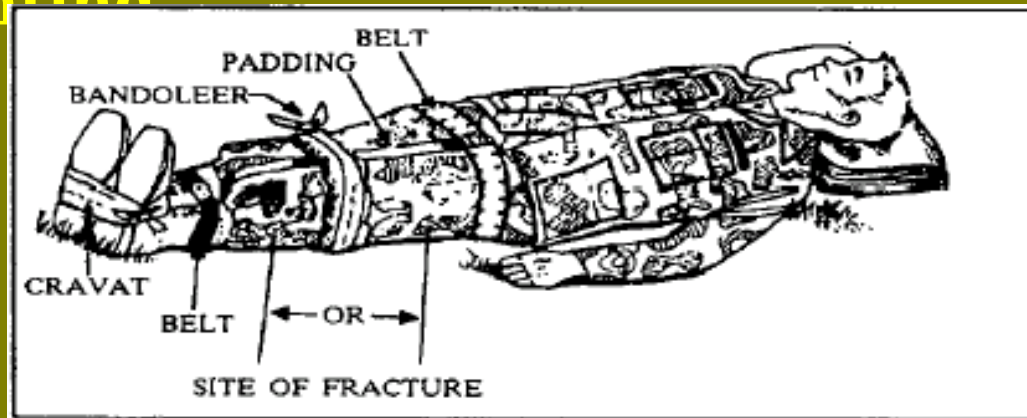


3D Marines

How to splint an open fracture

1. Stop the bleeding

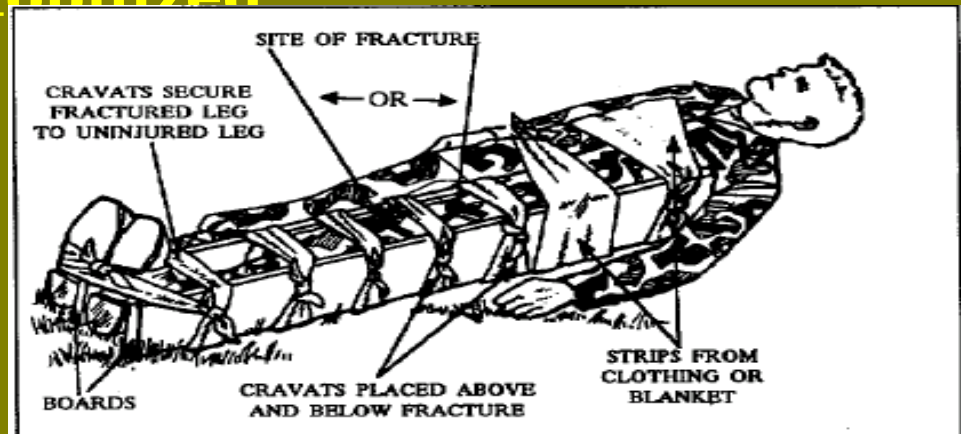
- Apply a dressing and bandage as you would for any other wound
- Immobilize the fracture
- Apply an expedient splint by tying fractured leg to the other leg as a splint if circumstances make it necessary to move casualty before splinting



- Grasp the casualty beneath his armpits and pull him in a straight line, ensuring that the victim does not roll or move sideways

- **Splint the fracture**

- **Apply the principle “SPLINT THEM WHERE THEY LIE”**
- **Apply splint so that the joints above and below the fracture are immobilized**

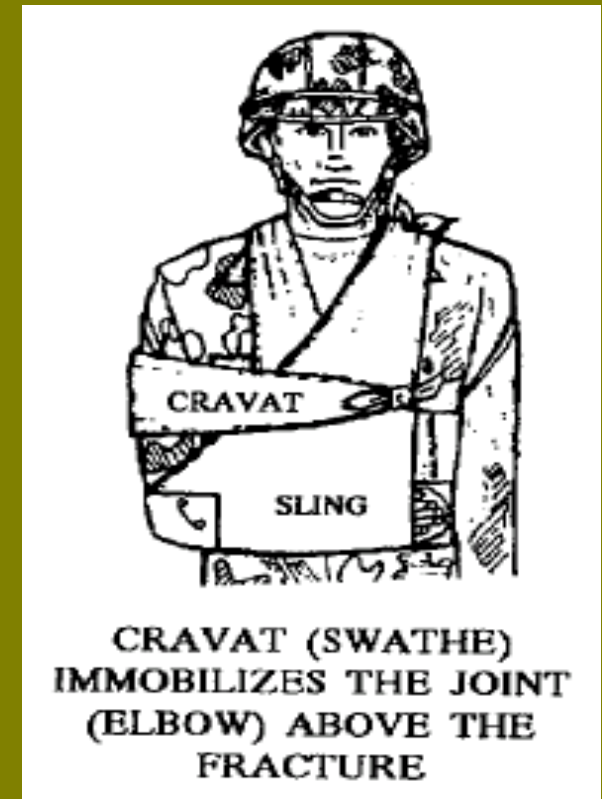
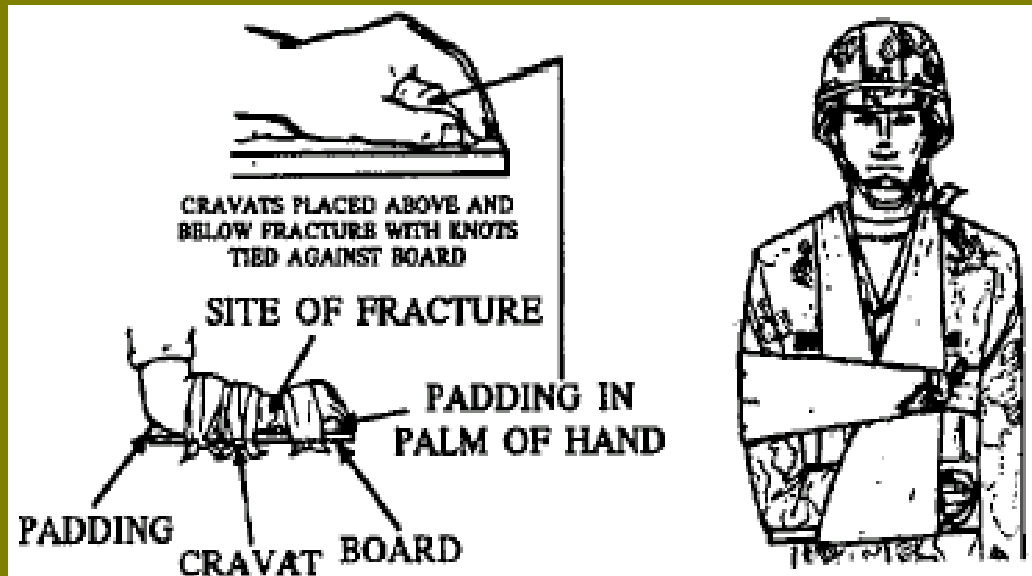


- **Place a splint on each side of the wound**
- **Use padding between the injured part and the splint to prevent undue pressure and further injury to tissue, muscles, blood vessels, and nerves**



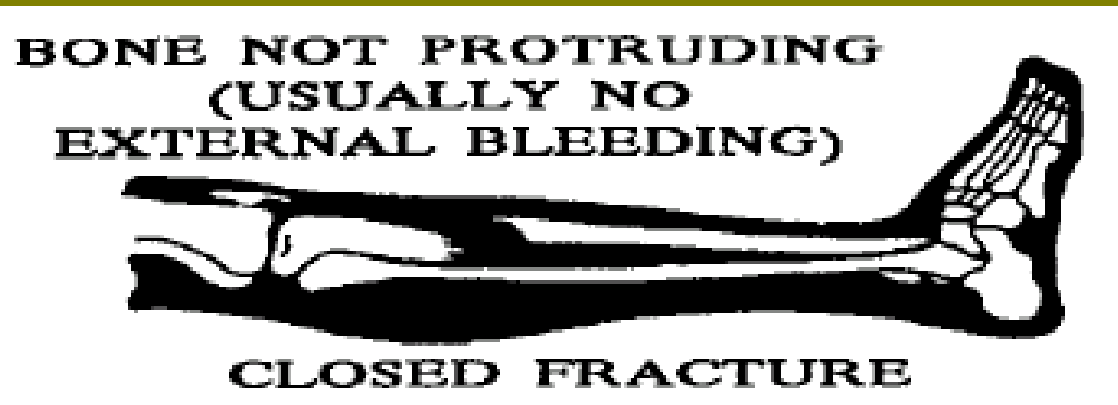
Bind splints securely with bandages at several points above and below the fracture, but do not bind tightly enough

- Tie bandages with a non-slip knot and put knot on the outer splint
- Support a splinted arm which is bent at the elbow with a sling



How to splint a closed fracture

- Identify signs/symptoms of closed fractures
 - Deformity, tenderness, swelling, pain, inability to move the injured part, discolored skin at the injury site, sharp pain upon movement of a fracture



2. Evaluate the casualty

- **Perform any necessary lifesaving measures**
- **Monitor casualty's condition**
- **Locate suspected fracture site**
- **Ask casualty for injury location**
- **Look for any unnatural positions**
- **Look for protruding bones**
- **Reassure casualty**

3. Gather splinting materials

- **Use tree branches, boards, tent poles, etc**
- **Improvise padding with a jacket, blanket, poncho, shelter half, or leafy vegetation**



Use casualty's own body to immobilize a suspected fracture of an arm or leg

- **Pad splints**
 - **Pad splints where they touch the body**
- 5. Check circulation below site of injury**
 - **Check skin and look for a pale, white or bluish gray color of skin which indicates poor circulation**
 - **Check circulation of a dark-skinned person by depressing toe or fingernail beds and observing how quickly color returns**
- 6. Check the temperature**
 - **Use hand to compare temperature of injured side with uninjured side of body**



- **Immobilize the fracture**
 - **Apply and tie the splint in place**
 - **Splint the fracture(s) in the position found**
 - **If is it an open fracture, stop the bleeding and protect the wound**
 - **Cover all wounds with field dressing before applying a splint**
 - **Apply dressing to protect the area**
 - **Tie and secure splint above and below the site**
 - **RECHECK the circulation of the distal extremity AFTER YOU SPLINT THEM!**

